

THE
CHINA MAIL
TYPHOON MAP &
GUIDE.
PRICE.....50 cents.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
OF THE "CHINA MAIL"
AND "TYPHOON MAP"
MAY BE MADE TO ORDER
THE FOLLOWING FIRM:-
J. H. L. & Co., Ltd.
P.O. Box 100, HONGKONG.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LTD.
YONG LAM & CO., LTD.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LTD.

No. 16,288.

號二十月七年五十百九千壹

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

卯乙大歲年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS

Agents for:-

MESSRS.
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

MESSRS.
JOHN DEWAR & SONS
SCOTCH WHISKY.

MESSRS.
JOHN JEFFREY & CO'S.
PILSENER BEER.

NO WASTE IN BERLIN.

New Rules for Hotels.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces that a conference of representatives of the hotel and restaurant industry of Greater Berlin was held at the police headquarters to discuss what measures could be taken to check waste in hotels and restaurants, and the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-
(1) The fixed menu (table d'hôte) is to be discontinued, and dishes will only be served à la carte.
(2) Special prominence is to be given to vegetable food. Special value is, above all, to be attached to well-prepared vegetables, and especial care is to be taken to serve more vegetables and less meat.
(3) Instead of roast meat, more boiled meat shall be served.
(4) The use of fat is to be restricted.
(5) The use of potatoes is to be reduced to a minimum, and only salted and fried potatoes are to be served.
(6) The submission of dishes by the waiter serving a customer is to be discontinued.
(7) Anti-German neutral newspapers are to be countermanded.
These resolutions have come into force, and all the hotel and restaurant proprietors in Greater Berlin are bound by them.

LADY JELICOFF.

A Tale of Her Childhood.

Lady Jellicoff told an amusing story of her childhood when she distributed prizes at the "Gentlewoman's" Children's Salon. The competitors for the prizes had earlier in the day been examined in art, literature, music, etc. Commending the salon as a great personal advantage to the members themselves, inasmuch as it induced them to think of and work for others less fortunately placed, and congratulating them upon the endowment of eleven children in children's hospitals, Lady Jellicoff said: "I succeeded in getting one more, but never a prize. I can therefore enter into the feelings of the girls to-day who are the fortunate prize winners, and I congratulate them most warmly. I know that 1,000 of you sent 250 to the Princess Mary's Christmas Box Fund for our soldiers and sailors. Perhaps it is not too late for me to thank you now personally. As I am serving on the Executive Committee of this fund—I say serving as, owing to difficulties, the New Army and those abroad have not yet all received their Christmas boxes—you will be interested to know that officers and men alike thoroughly appreciated this gift, and most of the boxes have been sent home to be kept as a memento of the great war. If you need further proof of the real interest I take in the Children's Salon I may tell you that I have today entered my four little daughters—Lucy, Myrtle, Nora, and Prudence—as members of the salon, and I trust that in course of time they may succeed in obtaining the prize mother never got."

The young man was from the provinces, and had no experience of a fashionable restaurant. He could not understand a word of French, but he determined that he would not necessarily display his ignorance before the waiter, he pointed to an item on the menu and said:—"I'll have some of that please." The waiter looked compassionate. "I'm sorry, sir," he said, gently, "but the band is playing that just at present."

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Sole Agents for KELVIN MOTORS.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LIMITED.

A SHIP ENGINEER (Marine Engineer Preferred) is required at the ELECTRIC COMPANY'S GENERATING STATION. No objection to married man.
First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and rating, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanchai.
Hongkong, July 13, 1915. 606

NORTH BRITISH & MERCHANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,822,188.

I—Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds 3,899,114
III—Life & Annuity Funds 16,134,180
Sinking Fund Account 93,513
£23,561,208

Revenue: Fire Branch 2,567,158
Life and Annuity 1,973,268
Branches 1,973,268
Revenue Marine Department 932,692
Other Receipts 430,193
£23,561,208

The accumulative funds of the various
claims under the respective policies
of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and
Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON,
SHANGHAI AND
HANKOW.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIKI.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

Biographies of over 6,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is yen 6 (12/-) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 sen, to Korea and China 40 sen and to Europe & America 70 sen or 35 cents.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—
"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western."

"Who's Who in Japan" is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kuriki is a skilful editor and has done his work well.

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office,
No. 5, Lehome, Uchikawa-cho,
Kojimachi-Tokyo.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

HOTELS

KINGSCLORE HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the HILL district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Harbour. Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephone and Electric Fans.
Telephone in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms.
Telephone No. 1122.
Cable Address: "Kingsclere."
A.R.C. Code 8th Ed.
Hongkong, September 1, 1908. 1908

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

All Electric Trains from Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

RESERVATION ADDRESS.

"VICTORIA," FRANK L. COOKE,

Manager.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

LARGE WHOLESALE

STORE:

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,
Boat and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,
Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and
Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

SUP PAT POO STREET.

TEL. No. 1406. CANTON and

No. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road

and No. 120, Cornhill Road Central.

TEL. No. 811. Hongkong.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.10 p.m. to 9 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

9 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.45 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.45 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG LTD.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, RAYONS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 737' x 83' x 34'
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3 1/2 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:-

JOHN L. THOMSON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

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The Best Meals in Hongkong.

Either light or substantial

Available only at the

"THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TARGART,

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ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoins the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Max.

Telegraph Add: "Peachard."

P. O. PEUSTER,

Manager.

GRAND HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra—under selections from 3.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.

For further particulars apply—

Telephone 197

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LEE YEE'S

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Electric Facial Massage with

Massage Cream, Perfumes,

By

EXPERIENCED HAND

Novels, Magazines,

Ladies' Fashion Books and

Toilet Requisites.

12, D'Agallier Street.

Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 581

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1890.

IRON STEEL METAL and HARD

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers—Fig Iron and

Foundry (Old) Importers. General Store-

keepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and

37, Hing Loon Street, (Old Street, west

of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong, September 4, 1912.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

Portland Cement

In Casks of 275 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

A Preventive of Malaria
MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

Price 50 cts., \$1.00 and \$2.50 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1833

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Hongkong, April 11, 1911.

"MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 84 Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Cornhill Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard, Shum-Pai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K 9.
Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE

BRITISH MADE

Bournville Cocoa represents the

highest grade of nutritive cocoa as presented

the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-

tion in food value and delicacy of flavor, and

is second to none in any respect whatsoever."

Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

CADBURY'S

CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1912.



Hughes and Hough

ADVERTISERS TO THE GOVERNMENT,
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers
AND
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Cable used
A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
AL TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address.
MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd July, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As follows:—
TEAKWOOD.—Sofas, Chesterfield
Sofas and Chairs (New), Bedroom Suits,
Dining Room Furniture, Tolee Tables,
Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Side-boards,
Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables
and Chairs, &c., &c.

BLACKWOOD.—Cabinets, Chairs,
Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top
Tables, Card Tables, Stools, Photo Frames,
&c., &c.

Also:
Dinner Services and Crockery Ware,
Cutlery, Cooking Stove, Piano by Broad-
wood & Sons, Carpets and Rugs, Glass and
Sundry E.P. Ware, Electric Reading
Lamps, &c., Gas Rubber Tyred Rickshaws,
Also a quantity of other goods.

SILK TO BE SOLD IN SMALL LOTS.
Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 17, 1915. 423

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,

the 24th July, 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

SEVERAL CASES OF WINES,
&c., &c.
As follows:—
Port, Sherry, Chateau, Moselle,
Champagne, &c., &c.

Also a few lots of Cigars,
And a number of lots of Drawn Thread,
Pewter Ware, and Rolls of Peasee Silk.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1915. 428

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
(for account of the concerned)
at their Sales Rooms, No. 3,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

One Grand Piano by
John Broadwood & Sons,
Brimingham & Sons
in good condition.

Full Particulars from the Undersigned.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 20, 1915. 449

SIEN TING

Surgeon Dentist
No. 14, D'AGUIER STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation.

If you happen to be late you will be
conveniently and promptly served
at the "Siem Ting" Only at the ALEXAN-
DRIA CAFE.

LUSITANIA INQUIRY.

"PREMEDITATED MURDER."

Admiralty's Wireless Warning.

(From the "Daily Telegraph" of June 18.)

Special entrances and seats for survivors and relatives of survivors were provided at the Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday, at the opening of the Board of Trade inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7. Lord Mersey presided.

The Attorney-General (Sir Edward Carson) made his first public appearance in the new office. There were, he said, only two real questions, and they were: As to the navigation of the ship, having regard to the instructions and information given by the Admiralty.

As to whether everything was done that possibly could be done to save human life after the ship had been torpedoed.

With the President were Admiral Sir Frederick S. Inglefield and Lieut.-Commander Horn, with Captain D. Davies, and Captain J. Spedding, of the Mercantile Marine, as assessors.

The Attorney-General, Sir E. F. Smith (Solicitor-General), Mr. H. Wilson, and Mr. Dunsby were for the Board of Trade; Mr. Butler Aspinall, R.C., Mr. F. Laming, K.C., and Mr. Hyslop Maxwell, for the Cunard Company; Mr. Thomas Scamman, M.P., Mr. Rose-Innes, K.C., Mr. Clement Edwards, and several other advocates appeared for passengers and survivors. Mr. G. A. Scott representing the executors of Mr. Vanderbilt.

A GERMAN INVENTION.

An Unarmed Ship.

The Attorney-General, in his opening statement, said the Lusitania was a passenger ship of the Cunard Line, and left New York with a crew, passengers, and general cargo for Liverpool. She was sunk off Kinsale on May 7. Certain statements had been made in Notes between the Governments of Germany and the United States. He proceeded to read extracts from those Notes, and declared that the ship was not armed, and did not carry munitions. There was no such outfitting of the ship as the German Government alleged, funded, or invested.

The vessel was about eight or ten miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, the weather was fine and clear and the sea smooth, and the vessel was making about 25 knots.

"Without any warning," the Attorney-General continued, "a German submarine fired a torpedo at the Lusitania, and she was struck between the third and fourth funnels. There is evidence that there was a second and, perhaps, a third torpedo fired, for the ship sank within twenty minutes. I wish to emphasize that there was no warning, and there was no possibility under the circumstances, of making any immediate preparation to save the lives of the passengers on board. The course adopted by the German Government was not only contrary to international law and the usages of civilized nations, but also a deliberate attempt to murder the passengers on board that ship."

"Fulfilled all requirements." Giving particulars as to the number of souls on board, the Attorney-General said there were:

On board. Lost.
Crew 702 413
Passengers 1,257 786
Of 129 children 94 were lost. There were watertight doors and bulkheads, and they were closed simultaneously. There was a double bottom, and the ship was under the special survey of the Admiralty. She was equipped with thirty-four boats and other life-saving apparatus, fulfilling the requirements of the law and the regulations.

Certain general regulations had been issued by the Admiralty, giving directions as to the presence of submarines and mines. In addition to that, having regard to the existing conditions of the South Coast of Ireland, and what had been observed there during the day previous, specific information and directions were sent out by the Admiralty by wireless telegraphy to the Lusitania. The messages, so far as he knew, reached the captain.

He asked that that part of the inquiry should take place in private. It might shake the confidence of those who had to navigate our mercantile ships at this difficult time, and with the kind of enemy we had to deal with, if they had to make these matters public.

"Your lordship," he concluded, "can picture what the scene on this ship, torpedoed in this way must have been. The witnesses agree that there was no panic. If there are complaints against the master, the owners, or the crew, I understand that everybody here will have the fullest opportunity of stating them."

Mr. Aspinall expressed, on behalf of the owners, sincere and heartfelt sympathy with the relatives and friends of those whose lives were lost.

CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.
William Thomas Turner, captain of the Lusitania on her final voyage, examined by the Attorney-General, said she was in good condition as far as he knew.

Was she armed or unarmed?—Unarmed.

Any guns?—None whatever.

Witness described the boat, fire, and bulkhead drills carried out during the voyage, and the course he steered up to the time the ship was struck.

Do you remember the time she was struck?—My watch was 2.15, and stopped at 2.25.

At the time was the weather quite clear?—Beautifully clear.

Was the sea smooth?—Quite smooth. You were struck at 2.15 when you were going at what speed?—Eighteen knots.

What was the average speed at which you had come from New York?—About twenty-one knots.

What was the highest speed you were able to make?—Twenty-four and a half to twenty-five.

Could you have made that during this voyage?—No, not under the condition of the boilers.

What was the condition?—Only nineteen out of twenty-five were working.

Was that by the direction of the officers?—It was.

Where were you at the time that the ship was struck?—Port side on the lower bridge.

What happened?—The officer on duty called out, "There's a torpedo coming, and I ran across to the starboard side and saw the wake immediately after the explosion, and the ship took a heavy list. A big volume of smoke and steam came up between the third and fourth funnels, running from forward.

Two torpedoes.
"You saw the wake of the torpedo?—I saw a streak like the wake of a torpedo, and I headed over for the land. She listed heavily to the starboard, and I ordered the boats to be lowered and to get the women in first. I put her full speed astern. Having a lot of way on her, and sinking, I put her astern. I told them to hold on lowering the boats until the way was off the ship a bit, and that was done. I told them to lower them when the way was sufficiently over. Did you notice the second torpedo?—One immediately after the first.

When they lowered the boats was there any difficulty?—They could not very well lower them. They could not very well lower them. They could not very well lower them.

IRON WALL OF THE RHINE.

FORTRESS DEFENCES ON RIVER BANKS.

Allies Cannot be Stopped.

Can the Rhine, that "iron wall" of Germany, stop the victorious advance of the Anglo-French army on Belgium? This question has very often been put to me by my readers and friends, writes Lieut. Colonel Houston Beck in a house paper.

It was rather difficult to give an immediate definite answer. I was obliged to study carefully the present situation of this most important line of defence of Western Germany.

I have at various times had several opportunities to travel the whole length of the Rhine, and knowing well the strength of its fortifications, I had enough material to judge this question, and the present is just the moment when we must turn our attention to that river on which the Kaiser and all the German nation have the greatest confidence. It must not be forgotten that the German nation is called "The Watch on the Rhine."

The Rhine in German territory extends from the frontier of Switzerland to Holland, and is fortified by several fortresses, but quite irregularly. For instance, the part of the Rhine in Alsace is protected by a series of so-called tete-de-ponts, such as Isstein, Gunningen, Neuenburg, Neu-Brisach, and, behind them, more to the north, the strong fortress of Strasbourg commands the defence of this region. The main defence here is based on the so-called bridge fortification, or some lines of redoubts built in semi-circles in front of bridges, their flank resting on the banks of the river. The second region of the Rhine, opposite Lorraine, is defended by a system of strong fortresses as Germersheim, Mayence, Coblenz, and further, opposite the Belgian frontier, is the fortress of Cologne, while Wesel commands the frontier of Holland. In addition to these fortifications at Düsseldorf and Duisburg, the fortresses of Metz and Diedenhofen also are included in the sphere of defence of the Rhine in Lorraine.

THE CROSSING.
All the latest movements of the German army, as well as some hasty preparations on the Dutch frontier and in Belgium, and the anxiety of the German Press in regard to the progress of the Allies, show that our enemy supposes that the Rhine will be crossed in the region opposite the Belgian and Dutch frontiers. Long before the war I often heard from German officers of the General Staff the opinion that the French army would never dare to cross the Rhine either in Alsace or in Lorraine.

German military experts have shown a great anxiety lest the French, after occupying Alsace and Lorraine, should direct their main advance through south Belgium and Luxembourg, attacking the Rhine on the line Düsseldorf-Cologne-Coblenz. They are hastening to carry out this plan, saying that to prevent this invasion it will be quite sufficient to rely on the garrison of those fortresses, supported by Landsturm. At Cologne the river is one-fifth of a mile wide, gradually increasing in width until, as the Dutch frontier, it is about half a mile wide. The current of the Rhine is rapid. The banks are mostly flat and marshy. The depth is from ten to fifteen feet. Both Cologne and Coblenz are first-class fortresses. Cologne has two big bridges over the river and forms an important point of strategic railway junctions. The other fortifiable circle of Cologne has eight forts and fourteen fortifications on the left bank of the Rhine and four forts on the right bank. The central defence line comprises fifteen garrisoned forts, connected by intermediate fortifications and batteries.

COBLENZ CAMP.
Coblenz is similar to Cologne, and can be called a fortress-camp, being capable of sheltering an army corps. North of Cologne are Düsseldorf and Duisburg, protected by numerous fortifications of the temporary type. In order to cover the bridges and the fortress of Wesel, Düsseldorf is situated opposite the Belgian frontier and commands a strategic junction of railways and two bridges across the Rhine. Wesel is the fortress close to the Dutch frontier at the junction of the River Lipper with the Rhine, and the most important tete-de-pont of the West fortified region in Fort Düsseldorf (formerly Fort Napoleon), situated on the left bank of the river.

So, summing up all the fortification preparations of the Germans in this region, we see that the part of the Rhine from the Dutch frontier to Coblenz, a distance of about 140 miles, is supported in the south by one small fortress and two bridge fortifications. It can be supposed that only two German armies would be sent to defend this line. The most part of the army will occupy the line between Cologne and Coblenz, its flank will be protected by those fortresses, and the greater part of the forces will take up positions along the line from Cologne to the Dutch frontier. Von der Goltz openly, and that the "most simple way to cross the Rhine is to force the neutrality of Holland."

But I consider that our gallant Allies will succeed in crossing this river in a legal way, "if not at the first attempt, then at the second or third without a doubt."

We must not forget the immortal words of Napoleon, who said: "The wide rivers, though they are impregnable, are always crossed. If we seriously study the river which the fortresses of the

CITY MEN AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

First Squad at Work.

Work was begun at Woolwich Arsenal on June 14 by a party drawn from the large number of City men who have offered their services for munition making in response to the request of the Volunteer Munitions Brigades. The party was a very small one, but this was not due to any lack of volunteers, but in accordance with instruction from the authorities, who decided that the experiment of employing amateurs on munitions work was best started on a small scale.

Though few in number the men were well selected, and were thoroughly representative of City business, banking, commercial, professional, and artisan life. They included engineers, solicitors, plumbers, accountants, a hair-dresser, and followers of a number of other callings, and all cheerfully "lined up" at the gates of the Arsenal at eight a.m.—an hour at which few of them are normally to be seen about on a Sunday morning.

The majority had followed the advice given in the explanatory pamphlet of instructions, and had donned their old clothes, while many also brought engineering tools.

A SATISFACTORY DAY.
At the close of his day in the Arsenal Mr. Gaff, the organising officer of the brigade, who is a well-known City accountant, gave a representative of "The Daily Telegraph" some account of what had occurred. His hands bore eloquent testimony to the strenuousness of the labour he had completed. The result of the experiment, he said, had proved most satisfactory in every way.

"We arrived at the Arsenal gates punctually at eight a.m.," he observed, "and prescanted ourselves to the responsible officials, under whose supervision we were to work for the opening twelve hours. We were most kindly received, but were immediately made aware that we were to be under the strictest discipline. This was gratifying to all of us, as it showed that our efforts to serve our country were being treated in a serious spirit, and that we were in no sense regarded as simply players at work. The whole of our party, which, though limited in number, was thoroughly representative of the City, was immediately assigned to work in the munition department."

"It was really most interesting work, and though, of course, it was very unfamiliar to all of us, we soon picked up the idea of what was wanted, and I am sure that with a little more practice we shall become quite efficient. The staff were most kind in instructing us. Any question we asked was immediately answered, the uses of various machines were explained to us, and each man was on his mettle to give the best account of himself."

"A very gratifying feature was the very friendly way in which we were received by the union men. There was not the slightest chaffing at our 'pensive efforts, and we were helped and assisted on every hand. In order to facilitate supervision our party was kept together as much as possible, but a number of us had to work with the ordinary men of the Arsenal, and we found it a great pleasure to do so."

AS TO THE VALUE OF OUR WORK, I think I may say that the several supervisors under whose direction we came to work were very pleased. We pressed themselves as very pleased. We took the places of boys, who are not allowed to work more than a certain number of hours, as I think all of those who were on duty to-day felt that they have done, we shall be fitted, after a little more practice, to be put on to more responsible jobs. In any case, we know from what we were told that we proved of some actual use. We were informed that the output of cartridges at the Arsenal yesterday was a record for a Sunday, which made us all very pleased, as it showed that our efforts had resulted in a greatly increased production."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRENCH AERIAL SUCCESSES.

London, July 21.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris says the features of the latest communications are as follows:—In night cannonades we completely defeated two German attacks in the forest of Apremont, but the most important event of the French attack was on the heights overlooking the eastern side of the valley of the Fecht, capturing part of the German defensive organisations and progressing within a short distance of the crest of Lange. In further great concerted attacks by French; aviators thirty-one bombed the junction at Conflans. Three huge bombs and others of smaller calibre were neatly dropped on the station. Three aviators fled before the squadron. Two French aeroplanes bombed Comar railway, eight large bombs falling on the lines.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

JOINED.

Private W. C. Cowan joined the Corps on 21st inst., allotted Corps No. 1877 and posted to Scouts Company. (No. 1 Section).

WEEKLY REPORT.

The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. tomorrow, 23rd inst.

PARADES.

Parades for Friday, 23rd inst. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section, Skirmishers. Fall in at Headquarters. Remainder, nil.

DETAILS.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until tomorrow morning. H.K.V.R. On duty from tomorrow to 30th inst. Scouts Company. Officer on duty, Lieut. Murphy.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.—On duty to-night H.K.V.R.

On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company.

On duty on duty Capt Stawell.

On duty 24th inst. Scouts Company.

Officer on duty Capt Hutchison. Orderly Officer 23rd to 24th inst. Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant 23rd to 24th inst. Corporal Sheehan.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS RESERVE.

Orders by Major Wakeman, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

There will be no parade tomorrow, Friday July the 23rd. "A" "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Monday, July the 26th, on the Cricket ground, at 5.15 p.m. for Company Drill, and on Friday, July the 23rd at the same time and place for Battalion Drill Happy Valley.

Drums: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves. Reserves will parade under Sgt. Major Bond on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday, July the 23rd, and Thursday, July the 24th. Drums: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

"D" Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, July the 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. under Sgt. Major Cooke.

Drums: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves. Signallers will parade at Murray Battery on Wednesday, July the 23rd at 4.30 p.m.

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.

In future the class of instruction for Non-Commissioned Officers will be held on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday in every week.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

WELSH MINERS' SETTLEMENT.

London, July 21.

Roughly the new miners settlement is equivalent to a five percent advance on wages. The agreement is almost identical to that recently made in the English mining area, but the Welsh agreement includes all surface workers.

LOCAL STOCKS BOOMING.

After going to press Messrs. Vernon and Smyth informed us that Indo-Chinese were strong at \$145. There are sellers for September at \$140 and for December at \$145. China Sugars are in demand at \$127. Kowloon Dockers have been doing at \$75 to \$77 cash, and \$78 to \$79 is asked for September.

The next class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, July the 27th. Drums: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

Gun Club Hill Picquet and Prisoners of War Camp Guard. The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Friday, July the 23rd.

PROMOTIONS.

Lee Sergt. G. C. Moxon to be Sergeant Postings.

Sergt. G. C. Moxon is posted to Co. "A" Section 4.

Pte. H. O. Holt, having joined is posted to Co. "B" Section 4.

Pte. A. J. Carter, having joined is posted to Co. "A" Section 3.

Pte. L. A. Ower, having joined is posted to Co. "A" Section 3.

NOTES.

Drums must not be worn when parading in shirt sleeves. Khaki shirt, collars and ties must be worn.

Printed and Published for THE CHINA MAIL, Limited, by HONORABLE MURRAY BURN, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF
THE WAR.BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF
RUSSIAN PRISONERS BY
THE GERMANS.

5000 SHOT.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE WESTERN AND
EASTERN FRONTS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMANY'S UNPARALLELED BARBARITY.

5,000 RUSSIAN PRISONERS SHOT.

A Petrograd communique states: Austrian prisoners taken near Chelm declare that the Germans shot 5,000 Russian prisoners at Rava-Russka. The Austrian soldiers, who arrived as reinforcements, saw the large cemetery in which these martyrs had been buried.

A NOTABLE BRITISH SUBMARINE COMMANDER.

Dr. Macnamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons that it was Lieutenant-Commander Max Horton who successfully torpedoed the German battleship "Pommern" in the Baltic on July 2. (Cheers.)

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

THE STRUGGLE FOR WARSAW.

LONDON, July 21, 12.15 a.m.

On official announcement at Petrograd states that the enemy on the 19th inst. continued to advance in the Shavli region. The Russian fortress artillery at Novogorodsk successfully engaged the heads of enemy columns. The Austro-German pressure is maintained in the Sokol region.

A Berlin communique, says a telegram from Amsterdam, states that the Germans northward of Ostrolenka, advancing down the tributaries of the Narew, have reached Narew from two points.

The communique also claims that the Germans have occupied a permanent fortification on the north-west bank of the river at Ostrolenka. It is also declared that the Germans have reached Blonin, only fifteen miles from Warsaw, and that they have also reached the Grojec positions, thirty miles southward of Warsaw, the Russians losing 500 prisoners and two machine guns in a rearward action.

Further southward, the announcement says, German cavalry have reached the branch railway running from Radom to Targowice, and it claims that 5,000 prisoners have been taken in the fighting in this region, but it admits strong Russian counter-attacks and the arrival of reserves.

ECONOMY IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced the appointment of a Committee to enquire into what savings were possible in the Civil Service. Mr. Asquith declared that some waste had been inevitable as the campaign was unforeseen and was so gigantic, but Mr. McKenna, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Balfour would see it reduced to a minimum.

FIGHTING ALONG WHOLE OF ISONZO.

LONDON, July 21.

A Rome communique says:—Our offensive continued along the whole Isonzo front. More trenches and 500 more prisoners have been captured on the Carso Plateau. Counter-attacks were repulsed, fighting continuing throughout the night.

TURKISH MUNITION CONVOY DESTROYED.

LONDON, July 20.

Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, says a Petrograd telegram, have destroyed a convoy of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels bound for Trebizond with munitions.

LORD KITCHENER INSPECTS INDIAN HOSPITALS.

LONDON, June 21.

Lord Kitchener inspected the Indian Hospitals at Brighton yesterday.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

LONDON, July 21.

President Wilson and the Cabinet have approved of the draft Note to Germany, says a telegram from Washington.

ENEMY TRADING IN CHINA AND SIAM.

LONDON, July 21.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Customs War Powers (No. 2) Bill, which Mr. E. J. Pretyman explained was to restrict trading with the enemy in Siam, China, and elsewhere.

Mr. George Cave said he understood the position to be that whereas Britons abroad were at present prohibited by Proclamation from trading with the enemy, the Britons at Home were not under the same disability. This Bill equalized the position.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Secretary of Manchester Company Fined.

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Arthur Speakman, Secretary of Gaddum and Company, Manchester, charged with trading with the enemy in respect to cotton shipments, was fined £50. Leave to appeal was granted.

BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS.

LONDON, July 21, 1.40 a.m.

The Paris evening communique reports only local cannonades and a violent bombardment of Rheims by the enemy, which killed several civilians.

A French airplane on Monday night dropped twenty-three bombs on a military station and ammunition depot at Vigneulles, Hattin Châtel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DESPATCH FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

LONDON, July 20, 11.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that after successfully expelling a mine at Chateau Hooge the British occupied 130 yards of the enemy's trenches and consolidated the position. The British took 10 prisoners, including two officers, and also captured four machine-guns.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

An Amsterdam telegram says the British attack eastward of Ypres, following the explosion of mines, is admitted in a Berlin communique; also that there has been some British progress.

GULF OF RIGA AS A NAVAL BASE.

LONDON, July 20, 4.55 p.m.

The German claim to have entered Windau indicates that the German dash into the Baltic Provinces was seriously planned probably with the object of securing the Gulf of Riga as a Naval base. The German offensive, however, is held up some 40 miles westward of Riga. Possibly the Russians evacuated Windau, as the Russian communique does not mention an engagement there. Meanwhile the Cossacks successfully attacked the German rear, capturing an important convoy. The Russians were also successful between Mitau and Shavli.

FRENCH AVIATORS LATEST SUCCESSES.

LONDON, July 20.

Two highly successful air raids are reported in the official despatches. Six aeroplanes dropped eleven heavy bombs on Colmar railway station, causing great damage. No bombs touched the town. Four aeroplanes bombed Châllange Junction, southward of Vouziers, throwing 48 projectiles on the station.

REMARKABLE AIR DUEL.

Giant Russian v. Three Germans.

LONDON, July 20.

A remarkable air duel is reported between the giant Russian aeroplane, Ilya Monomoretz, and three German machines. One of the latter was severely damaged, and all three were beaten off, the Ilya Monomoretz safely returning to headquarters, although having many shot-holes.

THE COTTON CONTRABAND PROBLEM.

Statement in The House of Commons.

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons, the great complexity of the problem of the transmission from the United States of cotton to Europe was emphasised by Mr. Asquith. The Prime Minister said that he himself was not satisfied with the existing state of things. He believed that a great deal of cotton which was necessary for the manufacture of explosives reached the enemy, yet we must be very careful not to infringe unduly on the trading rights and the legitimate susceptibilities of neutrals with whom we were on terms of perfect amity. The Government hoped, however, soon to find a more adequate solution to its various difficulties. (Loud cheers.)

PIPER OF THE 40TH PATHANS.

LONDON, July 20.

Reuter's correspondent in Northern France says that, there was recently an unusual scene in a small town near the firing line, the piper of the 40th Pathans giving a public performance which attracted a large attendance. All the townspeople, in their best, thronged the square, besides numerous military officers, including two Generals. The surprise and delight of the French to hear the Marseillaise played on the bagpipes and drums knew no bounds. The entertainment was a tremendous success.

(Havas Service.)

PARIS, July 19.

French stock now stands at 69.

INDIAN CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Tampering with Native Troops.

ADVANCE OF GERMAN CONSUL.

The further evidence taken before the Special Tribunal sitting at Lahore in the case of 81 persons charged with conspiracy to overthrow by force the Government established by law in India, was brought by the last Indian and, supplements in important particulars, the evidence summarized in our last issue (says "The Times" Weekly of June 18.)

For instance, light is thrown on the sinister motives of Gurit Singh in organizing the attack on the Indian Government, to land hundreds of Indian labourers at Vancouver, British Columbia, in defiance of the law, last summer. An approver, named Jawala Singh, resident in China for some years past, stated that when he was living in the Gurdwara, Shanghai, early last year Gurit Singh had been with him, ship, hoisted to the Indian community saying he had chartered the ship with the sanction of the British Government. He also boasted of a fine he got imposed on a police official who detained the ship at Hongkong. He offered to take Jawala Singh a charge of £20 each, and said that if permission to land in Canada was refused, they would return to India and turn out the English there. Between 80 and 100 Indians from Shanghai embarked with him.

A month later a letter came from Gurit Singh stating that admission to Vancouver had been refused, and asking that subscriptions should be raised and sent to him to carry the matter to the Law Courts. This was being done, when a further letter came, stating that the ship was being sent back by the Canadian Government. Subsequently Gurit Singh sent emissaries to Shanghai urging the Indians to go to their country to drive out the English. Now that the Germans were fighting, they had the best opportunity.

CONCEALED ARMS IN A SHIP. The emissaries said that after the English were driven out, no one community would enjoy ascendancy, and a National Council, or Panchayat, would be established to administer the country. They stated that emissaries had also been sent to India to prepare the way and subvert the troops. The witness, with some 70 or 80 other Indians, took passage to India in a Japanese vessel. He detailed the features of the voyage—constant political intrigues, a fight with the Japanese on board, and an attempt to conceal arms and ammunition in bunkers with false bottoms. He also gave details of two visits planned and carried out in the Punjab, of a plan to gain possession of the Main Military Arsenal, and of another plot to attack the Fort of the Arsenal.

Another approver, Nawal Kishan, a Rajput, who had assumed a Mahomedan name, gave some particulars of the sedition activities under a Mahomedan name of Ajit Singh.

They had an interview with the German Consul, and advised him, in the event of their success in stirring up a revolution in India, they could count upon the assistance of the German Navy. They said the Germans would be given the right of free trade with India for a certain period. The Consul replied that he was not in a position to give any promise, as he was not in proper touch with Berlin. He, however, impressed upon them the necessity of a revolution now, as India could not have a better opportunity. He also promised to arrange that the Krim, at that time active in Eastern waters, would do them no harm.

About 150 Indians sailed in the Tashu Maru on October 3 last, and on board ship held a secret meeting of the executive committee which resolved that on reaching India they would attack the police station to equip themselves with arms and ammunition. The State treasuries throughout the country and the local governments were to be looted; post offices, railways, bridges, and police posts were to be pillaged and destroyed; and gangs to be broken and their inmates set free. No Indian was to be murdered unless he opposed them. The government of most of their own party for disobedience or interference was to be death. At Singapore, at Penang, and at Rangoon efforts were made to seduce the Indian troops.

The approver Mula Singh stated that at an important gathering of the leaders in Lahore it was pointed out that as Indian troops were to go to Europe on March 1, a revolt should be raised before that date; February 21 was therefore fixed as the date of the rising. It was decided to prepare a national flag, like one they had in the "Yugantar" Ashram, in Gerdia. The flag was to be made of three colours—yellow to represent the Khalsa (Sikhs), red to represent the Hindus, and blue to represent the Muslims. A flag of this kind was produced in Court.

THE PRINCELY TITLE. Li Yuan Hung, the Vice-President (the great leader of the 1911 Revolution) has strongly protested against the alteration of the First Order of Merit into the title of Prince.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

P. AND O. LINER AFIRE.

800 Emigrants Aboard.

LONDON, July 21st.

The P. & O. liner Benalla, bound for Australia with 800 emigrants aboard, is on fire in one hold 800 miles east of Durban. The Ozaki, 150 miles off, picked up the wireless call, and is hastening to the assistance of the Benalla, which is steaming to meet her.

(The Benalla, is a P. & O. vessel operating on the branch service from London to Cape Town, Durban, and Australian ports. She is of 11,120 tons.)

STANDARD OIL EMPLOYEES' STRIKE.

LONDON, July 21.

Five thousand employees of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, New Jersey, have struck work, and six outgoing vessels have been delayed, says a New York telegram.

THE WELSH COAL STRIKE.

Men's Demands Conceded.

LONDON, July 20.

The work of Mr. Lloyd George and others is bearing fruit. The miners' employers in the afternoon are conferring separately on the revised terms, while a conference of delegates will be summoned to-morrow, which is a very important step forward.

Mr. Lloyd George has definitely decided to address the delegates, and will probably speak in Welsh. Everything now depends on the spirit with which the men regard the terms, which gives them nearly all they ask for.

Mr. Lloyd George will to-night inform the men of his final views, to enable them to return to their respective districts and submit the position to the work people pending a conference.

As a result of the visit of Mr. Lloyd George to Cardiff the South Wales coal strike is practically settled. The men's demands have been provisionally conceded, with one exception, which will probably be compromised.

A conference of the miners' delegates to-day is expected to ratify their Executive's acceptance of the arrangement.

Strike Settled.

The strike is settled, the men's demands being conceded, except on one point.

LATER.

Miners' Delegates Ratify the Agreement.

The conference of miners' delegates at Cardiff has overwhelmingly ratified yesterday's agreement.

(Wah Tse Yee Po's Service.)

U.S. WARSHIPS TO CARRY RICE TO CANTON.

PEKING, July 21.

The American Admiral has allowed two U. S. warships to convey rice from Shanghai to Canton for the relief of the flood sufferers.

KWANGTUNG RIVER CONSERVANCY.

Tam Hok Kwai will probably be relieved of the Directorship of the Kwangtung River Conservancy affairs.

WHOLESALE DISMISSAL OF OFFICIALS.

More than sixty officials have been dismissed from the Financial Department.

THE PRINCELY TITLE.

Li Yuan Hung, the Vice-President (the great leader of the 1911 Revolution) has strongly protested against the alteration of the First Order of Merit into the title of Prince.

To-day's Advertisement

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 30th July, 1915, at 11 a.m., at No. 8, Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

therein contained, including a number of Plants, etc., in Pots, New San Blinds, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.) On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

BUGHER & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 22, 1915.

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